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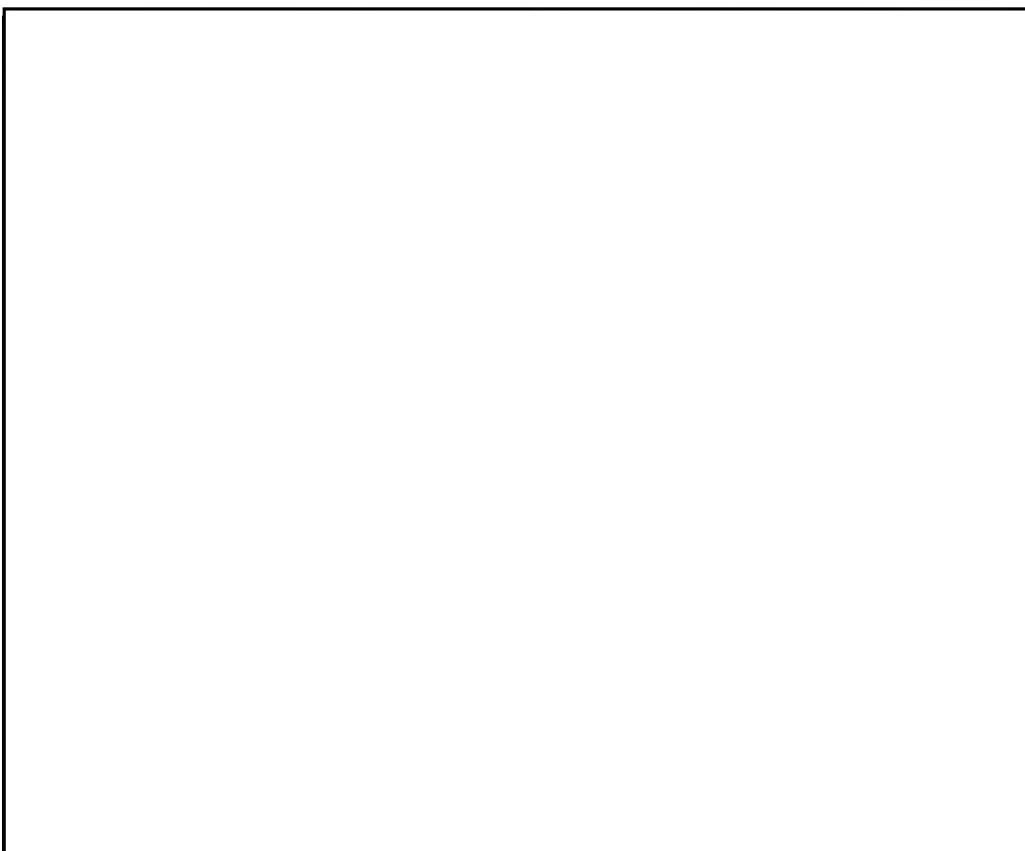
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1. SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY APPEAL TO WEST
EUROPEAN SOCIALIST PARTIES

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The appeal which the central committee of the Soviet Communist party addressed to Socialist parties in seven West European NATO countries on 15 October was apparently designed to advance four major objectives:

- (1) to focus world attention on Soviet charges of Western plotting against Syria and underline Soviet support of the Syrian-Egyptian axis;
- (2) to encourage Socialist parties in the NATO countries to bring pressure on their governments to block alleged American and Turkish plans to intervene in Syria;
- (3) to generate suspicion of American aims in the Middle East and divide the United States and its European NATO allies;
- (4) to lay the groundwork for a revival of the pre-Hungary efforts to establish closer relations with non-bloc Socialist parties and to encourage their cooperation with local Communists.

The Soviet central committee's message to the British Labor Party reiterated charges made by Soviet spokesmen and in diplomatic notes over the past month of American and Turkish military preparations for an attack on Syria. It pointedly reminded the Laborites that Britain, by the operation of its NATO obligations, might be drawn into a "military adventure by the United States and Turkey."

The message asserted there was "a certain rapprochement" between the views of the two parties on international issues. It proposed "joint action" to maintain peace in the Middle East and called upon the Labor party to support the

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USSR's proposal for a four-power declaration condemning the use of force and interference in the internal affairs of Middle East countries, as well as a "mutual stoppage" of arms deliveries to the area.

The Soviet leaders probably will use the forthcoming 40th anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik revolution to make renewed appeals to the Socialists for co-operation in the name of "international working class unity."

[Redacted]

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2. SUPREME SOVIET TO MEET ON 6 NOVEMBER

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The convening of a special session of the Supreme Soviet on 6 November, "devoted to the 40th anniversary of the October revolution," presumably is intended to give the appearance of popular backing to the official statements that are scheduled to be made on that date in connection with the celebration. The Soviet leaders may use the meeting to obtain formal approval for the major address which is traditionally delivered by a leading member of the hierarchy on the evening of the sixth. This address may include a report on the international situation and on foreign policy, particularly with reference to the Middle East, the earth satellite and ICBM developments.

The Supreme Soviet has already met twice this year, as required by the constitution, but another meeting had been expected at the end of the year to give formal approval to the 1958 state budget and probably to adopt the economic plan for 1958. These plans may therefore also be discussed at this meeting.

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3. POLISH COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE
TO MEET

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[REDACTED] the anticipated tenth plenum of the central committee of the Polish United Workers' (Communist) party will be held in Warsaw within the next few days.

Gomulka will probably use the plenum for new attacks on both conservative and revisionist factions in the party, and to consolidate majority support for the policies he plans to present at the party congress scheduled for December. The central committee will probably approve the program to be discussed and set a specific date for the congress, the first such meeting since Gomulka's accession to power in October 1956.

Press censorship, a principal cause underlying the Warsaw student demonstrations of early October, will probably also be discussed at the plenum. A Trybuna Ludu editorial on 11 October condemned criticism of the type featured in Po Prostu, the suppressed journal of the extreme revisionists, as antigovernment in intent. Warsaw has been quiet since the student riots, but dissatisfaction among Polish intellectuals has increased in recent weeks as a result of tightened press censorship and restrictions on travel to the West.

Although the Stalinist wing of the Polish party suffered a severe setback at the ninth plenum in May, it remains a possible threat to the stability of Gomulka's regime, despite some success on Gomulka's part in eliminating Stalinists from lower party echelons. [REDACTED]

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4. FRENCH COMMUNISTS MAY FORCE RIOTS ON
17 OCTOBER

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The French Interior Ministry's ban on the demonstrations scheduled by the Communist party for 17 October regarding Algeria is indicative of the government's touchiness as the political crisis enters its third week. If the Communists go ahead with their announced intention to demonstrate regardless of the ban, some disturbances can be expected.

Although Communist demonstrations have been banned in the past when there was a likelihood of disorders, the government is probably particularly alert now to avoid any situation which might induce violent rightist counteraction. Paris police concern over the demonstrations was evident in an official recommendation on 14 October that US personnel

steer clear of the city on 17 October.

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Further social-economic unrest is possible as pressure builds up for new wage hikes in the face of climbing prices. Members of the gas and electricity unions have scheduled a 24-hour work stoppage for wage increases on 16 October, and unrest is growing in the metallurgical industry. The Socialist-oriented Workers Force is increasingly fearful that it may not be able much longer to restrain demands from the rank and file for an all-out campaign for wage increases.

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5. BONN CONSIDERING BREAK IN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS
WITH YUGOSLAVIA

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Chancellor Adenauer's immediate reaction to Yugoslav recognition of East Germany was to favor breaking diplomatic relations with Belgrade, and State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Hallstein has told American officials that he sees no possibility of avoiding such a break.

Bonn has been anticipating the Yugoslav action, but with some differences of opinion within the Foreign Ministry as to what retaliatory measures should be taken. Some officials reportedly feel that recognition of East Germany by some non-NATO countries is inevitable and that for Bonn to break completely with Belgrade would prejudice its prospects of improving relations with Poland and other bloc countries.

Hallstein had previously expressed the opinion that one possible solution would be to leave an economic mission in Belgrade, and then establish similar missions in Soviet bloc countries. Hallstein feels, however, that Adenauer will proceed cautiously with any modification of present policies toward bloc countries, and that it is unlikely Bonn will establish diplomatic relations with any of them in the near future.

The Bundestag faction of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union at its meeting in Berlin on 15 October decided unanimously that no rush measures should be taken in answer to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and East Germany, and that the Federal Government's countermeasures should be studied with great care. Foreign Minister von Brentano, who reported in great detail on the Yugoslav move, pointed out that the German answer will be styled in such a way that it will not handicap West Germany's policy toward the east.

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6. BELLIGERENT SYRIAN ATTITUDE ON ISRAELI BORDER

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Syrian Assistant Chief of Staff Nafuri informed the UN armistice commission on 13 October that he had issued orders to Syrian forces at the front to fire on an Israeli surveying party if it continued

working, according to the American army attaché in Damascus. Nafuri contended that the Israeli party was working in Syrian territory. When a UN inspection indicated this was not the case, and the senior Syrian delegate to the mixed armistice commission advised Nafuri to act cautiously, Nafuri reportedly ignored him.

Lt. Col. Akram Dayri, the commander on the Israeli front, is reported to be an impetuous officer who has caused armistice commission officers concern for some time. They fear that he might provoke Israeli-Syrian hostilities.

Nafuri may have adopted an aggressive stand to bolster his position and influence in the army. The recent dispatch of Egyptian troops to Syria, as well as the Soviet Union's support for Syria, will continue to encourage among Syrians the attitude displayed by Nafuri.

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9. SECOND INDONESIAN NATIONAL CONFERENCE
PLANNED FOR NOVEMBER

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Prime Minister Djuanda has told the American ambassador in Djakarta that he plans to call a second national conference which would convene on 15 November and that he is trying to persuade former vice president Hatta to be its chairman. The conference, unlike the one held in September which covered a wide range

25X1A or problems, will deal only with economic and reconstruction matters. Djuanda probably hopes that in thus limiting the conference agenda there will be a better chance to reach an understanding on some of the provinces' outstanding grievances and thereby halt the trend toward national fragmentation. Djuanda undoubtedly also feels that if Hatta chairs the conference, the provinces--which have been demanding that Hatta be given a responsible government position--will feel impelled to attend the meeting and support its recommendations.

Djuanda's chances of reaching any significant agreement with the provinces at a second conference appear slim as there has been no slackening of the antigovernment sentiment since the September meeting. The disaffected provincial commanders seem not only to be increasingly firm in their united opposition to Djakarta, but they reportedly are disillusioned with Hatta's failure to speak strongly for regional interests.

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25X1 relatively greater stress is now being placed on the achievement of political rather than economic objectives. Among these are the adoption of a national policy of anticomunism and the removal of Chief of Staff Nasution.

President Sukarno, who remains the key factor in the situation, continues to refuse concessions to the provinces and still advocates giving the Communists an important role in the government.

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10. NEHRU'S VISIT TO JAPAN

During Prime Minister Nehru's nine-day visit to Japan which ended on 13 October, Nehru and Prime Minister Kishi agreed that a ban on the manufacture and use of mass-destruction weapons is urgently needed. However, they could not reconcile Nehru's insistence on an immediate, unqualified suspension of nuclear tests for two years with Kishi's call for a temporary suspension during which time an effective supervisory and control mechanism would be worked out.

According to a Japanese Foreign Ministry official, Nehru favored recognition of Communist China by all nations, but Kishi remained adamant against such recognition at this time. Japanese officials professed the belief that Nehru does not regard the dangers from Communist China and the USSR seriously enough, and Nehru's neutralist attitudes appear to have had little effect in Tokyo.

The Indian prime minister showed great interest in long-term arrangements for the stabilized supply of iron ore from India to Japan and in Kishi's offer of credits to India to finance the import of capital goods from Japan. They agreed that experts should hold substantive discussions on these issues, but the Japanese Ministry of Finance opposed credit extension on the ground that it is a "political loan" which Japan cannot afford.

The subject of an Asian development fund was omitted from the final communiqué, but the course of discussions revealed that Nehru continues to regard it unfavorably. In general, Nehru indicated that he wanted to concentrate on India's problems rather than concern himself with world affairs.

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12. JUNTA CHIEF KEBREAU REASSERTING CONTROL
OVER HAITI

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Brig. Gen. Kebreau, chief of Haiti's
military junta,

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[redacted] appears to be
regaining a dominant position in the army
following a brief period during which of-
ficers supporting former dictator Magloire
were believed in control.

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President-elect Duvalier seems likely to
be only a puppet president, subject to oust-
ing by the army at his first show of independ-
ence. His inauguration has been postponed
from 15 October to 22 October, and there is
increasing speculation that it may be postponed indefinitely.

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[redacted] The American
embassy in Ciudad Trujillo suggests that the Dominican Republic
may be attempting to establish political influence in Haiti by of-
fering economic aid. Some support is offered this theory by
Kebreau's apparent unconcern over withdrawal of US economic
aid and by the government's indifference toward the deterioration
of its relations with the United States.

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